moderes and Captains, will be renewed, as well as that to give naval officers credit for any time they served in the Volunteer Navy during the

Rebellion. Democratic Representatives also say that some of the items of appropriation proposed shall never be passed if they can prevent it. Among these are one of \$100,000 for steel rifle breech-loading guns, \$10,000 for special equipment of ocean surveying vessels, and \$150,000 for antithat the appropriation recommended for the Bureau of Steam Engineering is only \$1,000,000, against \$1,600,000 for the current year; but they express unqualified disapproval of other items which they say are in the bill, as follows: For one steel cruiser of not less than 4,000 tons, three of 2,500 tons each and one cruising torpedo boat, \$1,500,000, and for the completion of the double-turreted monitors in the present or new contracts as the Secretary of the Navy may decide upon the recommendations of the Navy must be sayed, \$1,000,000.

"I see the members of the Appropriation and Naval committees are to make a trip on the Miantonomoh next Saturday," remarked a Democratic Congressman to-day, "I suppose that Robeson and the contractors think that will help their appropriation through, but I fancy they will be disappointed."

In putting items for the new cruisers in his bill.

Mr. Robeson would only be following the advice torpedoes. They are glad to learn

In putting items for the new cruisers in his bifl.

Mr. Robeson would only be following the advice
and recommendations of the Advisory Board, the
Secretary of the Navy and the House Committee on
Naval Affairs.

SEEKING TO DEFEAT THE TARIFF BILL. INT TRUEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The action of the De crats in the Senate is believed to prove that they have determined to defeat the tariff revisif they can. Section 2,500, known as "Similitude" section, has been a law forty years. In substance it provides articles not enumerated, which bear a similitude in material, quality or texture, to the enumerated articles, shall pay the same; and where such articles bear an equal resemblance to two enumerated articles having different rates of duty, they shall pay the rate levied upon the highest. Upon the motion of Senator Coke, and af-ter the most brief and insufficient debate, this was changed, the word "lowest" being substituted for "highest." highest." Republican absenteeism made this possible, as it

did other amendments in a similar spirit. The amendment will be reconsidered when it is reported to the Senate, if it ever reaches that stage; and, if not reversed, probably some, if not a majority, of the Republicans will vote against the bilk. The whole tenor of the Department of will vote against the bil. The whole tenor of the Democratic speechmaking showed enmity to the bill. Only one page of the eighty-six which contain the schedules was acted upon, and several reckless propositions changing specific for ad valorem rate—with no other apparent purpose than to natify the careful and systematic work of the Tariff Commission and the Senate Finance Committee in their efforts to simplify the revenue laws and make them consistent—were proposed by Democrats and carried by the solid votes of their party.

REPRESENTATION IN CONVENTIONS. JOHN A. MARTIN'S PLAN TO BE PRESENTED TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11,-There will be, appar ently, no majority report from the sub-committee on the apportionment of delegates to the next National Republican Convention when the National Committee meets here next Wednesday. The plan which Mr. Chandler will present, and in which it is understood John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, will concur, was stated in these despatches last week. John A. Martin, of Kansas, adheres to the plan he proposed two years ago. Nothing has been heard on the subject from Chauncey I. Filley and Thomas C. Platt, the remaining members of the sub-committee, except a letter from Filley to Secretary Chandler which seems to admit that the question of district representation is no longer an open onbut gives no views on the various plans.

Mr. Martin has come to Washington to attend the meeting of the managers of the Volunteer Soldiers' Home, and gave a TRIBUNE correspondent an interesting statement of his views. Mr. Martin is the editor of The Atchison Champion, has been a member of the National Committee since 1868, and has voted against the unit rule in every convention in which the question has been raised. His plan gives each State two delegates at large and each Congressional District one delegate, and then to sach State one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes east for President in 1880. He said :

"It has seemed to me that the fault in our con vention system has not been so much the lack of representation for the district as the fact that representation was not based upon the Republicar vote but upon total population. That gave Den ocratic States an undue representation. At Chicago Kansas, with a reliable Republican majority of 40,000, did not have so large a representation as South Carolina, and Ohio no more than Kentrcky 1 would have preferred in place of this sytem on giving representation solely on the basis of the Republican vote, but have matured my plan as a compre mise on which all may meet. The only objection urged to it is that it perpetuates State representation. I contend that State representation has not been the fault of our conventions. At Chicago the adoption of the resolution affirming the right of the individual delegate to vote as he chese made a change of very few v tes; 4 in Kentacky, 19 in New-York, 26 in Pannsylvania, 18 in Illinois and 4 in Kansas; but if the representation had been based on Republican votes, it would have cut down the vote of a number of Democratic States and inand that of a number of Republican States. If the Chicago Convention had been based on my plan, twenty States would have gained 66 votes and ten States would have lost 20 votes, leaving eight States unchanged.

"After that Convention I entered into corre spondence with every Republican State Committee in the Union, and found that in twenty-three States the representation in State Conventions is based upon the Republican vote; in three or four the representation is based upon a compromise plan som what like mine, and in the remainder the old sys tem based on population still obtains, except in Connecticut, where the representation is by towns. There is un!eniably a steady drift in the party throughout the whole Union toward representation in conventions based upon the party vote. I have computation to show how many voters each delegate in the Chicago Convention repre-

each delegate in the Chicago Convention represented, and they ranged all the way from 1,750 in Nevada and 3 411 in Alabama to 7.788 in Iowa and 7.882 in Kansas. If the Chicago Convention had been arranged on my plan, the range would have been from 1,740 in Nevada to a little over 6,000 in a great many States, including New-York."

Mr. Martin was asked whether he had considered the objection made to his plan that it might put into the hands of the bosses the election of a large number of State delegates. He said: "Yes; but if you will go over the votes in the Chicago Convention you will see that the fault, if there was any misrepresentation of public sentiment, was not that the States elected delegates but that States had representation utierly out of proportion to their Republican vote. The machine was created in favor of Grant, and it was strongest in the Southern Democratic States. It would have been much less powerful in the convention if representation had been based on the Republican vote. All the plans proposed but mine are unjust to the growing States, because they make no allowance for increase of

powerful to the convention if representation had been based on the Republican vote. All the plans proposed but mine are unjust to the growing States, because they make no allowance for increase of population except each ten years. Three National Conventions will be held before another apportionment is made. Under my plan representation would skeadily change with increase of population and increase of Republican votes. The present system, which does much injustice new, will do still more in 1888, when the Western States have had four years more of growth."

There is every indication of a harmonious consideration of the question in the committee. If there is any drawing of the old factional lines to be seen, it is in the fact that several Stalwart members of the committee, like General Logan and Assistant-Secretary New, have expressed a preference for the presentation to Republican districts. None of the plans formulated so far seem to have taken into account the Congressmen-at-Large in the various States, who must be included if the States are to be represented in proportion to their strength in Congress.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Private dispatches reseived by Michigan Represe itatives indicate

of Commodores at the age of sixty years, of Cap- that many members of the Legislature have reins at fifty-five, of Commanders at fifty-one, of turned from their homes less inclined than ever to entenant-Commanders at forty-seven and of give Senator Ferry a hearty support. One of them, Lientenants at forty-five years, will be likely to provoke strong opposition. It is learned that the provisions defeated last summer for the abolition of been instructed to vote for his re-election. the grade of Commodore, and for promotions to the While Mr. Williett was at his home last week a grade of Rear Admiral by selection from among the large public meeting was held by his constituents, and his instructions were rescinded, leaving him to vote as he pleases. It is reported that like, although less formal, action has been taken in several other

less formal, action has been taken in several other cases, and this is regarded as an indication that Senator Ferry is rapidly losing ground.

It is reported that Representative Webber will enter the lists as a Senatorial candidate against Mr. Ferry. Among the other names now mentioned with considerable favor is that of the Hon. Austin Blair, who was the War Governor of Michigan.

One of Senator Ferry's iriends and supporters telegraphed to Washington from Detroit, yesterday, as follows: "No deserters; rumor utterly false; gaining ground and will win."

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S PARTIAL TRIUMPH.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Fitz John Porte. case passed the Senate to-day, after a discussion of an hour, by a vote of 33 to 27. An amendment cutting off back pay was first carried. Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania and Senator Hoar stated their reasons for supporting the bill, those of Senator Hoar being based chiefly on the fact that a majority of the military authorities who had examined the matter recently had formed the opinion that General Porter's actions were justifiable under the circum tances. General Logan replied with his customary positiveness.

A motion for indefinite postponement was feated. While this vote was being taken, General Mahone, who voted in the negative, said that inasmuch as the final vote involved in some sense judgment upon the action of the officers of the two armies who were engaged in the battle of Bull Run, he would asked to be excused from voting upon the passage of the bill. Senators Cameron of Pennsylvania, Hoar and Sewell. Republicans, voted for the bill. Senator Sherman, who was present, did not vote. After the bill was passed General Porter, who was present, was escorted into the marble room, where he held an informal levee, many Democratic Senators con gratulating him. The passage of the bill by the Senate excites little

interest among Representatives. They do not expect to be required to vote upon the measure at this session. If it should be referre to the Military Committee there to the Military Committee three would be little probability of a report—certainly not a favorable one; for every Republican member of that committee opposes it. Geheral Bragg, a Democratic member of the committee, favors at. It is improbable, however, that the bill will ever leave the speaker's table, where it is builed beneath many scores of other measures. Although the New-Jersey Representatives all signed the petition in General Porice's behalf, a versal of them take very little interest in the bill, and it is doubtful whether they would ever vote for it.

THE TROUBLE IN ALASKA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE |

Washington, Jan. 11 .- Secretary Chandler was asked to-day whether he proposed to take any action regarding the shelling of the Indiau village in Alaska. He said that he did not see that any action was necessary, inas much as Commander Merriman's course seemed to be justified by the circumstances. No one had been injured by the shelling. He expressed the oution that the best way to se ure order in the Territory was to make a naval officer Mi itary Governor. This would essablish the necessary authority to keep the peace without the expense involved in a retritorial Government.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 11 .- Republican members o he House Commerce Committee express the opin on that there is no chance for a favorable report on Representative Beach's bill for a bridge acros the Hodson River at Cornwall One of the most influential members of the committee said that Beach's bill has been knocked higher than a kite.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The first bill on the Ser ate calendar for consideration during the morning hour is the one which Senator Plumb has in charge. to enlarge the powers and duties of the Agricu tural Department. Senator Plumb will try to get the measure up to-morrow morning. He does not the measure up to-morrow morning. He does not think it will meet with much opposition and hopes o secure its carry passage.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- General Grant and commercial treaty between Mexico and the United states being under consideration. The treaty, while has aiready been formulated, relates mainly to mutual of duty by each country of certain stated products of the commissioners will probably take place in a few days The letter from the Secretary of State in response to the request from the House Committee on Foreign information concerning the Hawaiian analy for information concerning the Hawahan reciprocity treaty has been received by the committee and will be considered to merrow. It is a condential communication from the State Department. The letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a like request is withheld at the department for further infor-

front the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a like request is withhield at the department for further information.

The Social Committee on Improvement of the Missispil River completed the examination of M dor a. M. Harroi last night and this morning heard Professor Mitcoul, of the Const Survey. He unqualifiedly pronounced in favor of the works in progress under direction of the Commission, and gave it as his opinion that the entire work of improving the river may be done for \$40,000,000.

The Committee on Ways and Means would have completed his revision of the Tariff bill to-day but for the prolonged interruption in the afternoon caused by voling on amendments to the Shipping bill. The schedules of cotten, wool and woodlens and books were considered, and no changes were made in them. In the schedules of hosp the daty on senies was changed from 63 cents per pound to 45 per cent ad valorem. In the six schedule the hear of "onethers black lik plush" was noded and the duty put at 10 cents per pound. In sandries the rate on "conch harnesses furniture" was changed from 40 to 35 per cent ad valorem. The bill will probably se ready to report to-morrow.

The one Committee on Public Lands at its meeting this morning author zed a favorable report to be made to the House of the Pacheco bill concerning the settlement of public lands in Cali ornia known as the Brank Fence bill. The chairman called the attention of the Sub-Committee on Land Grants and Forfeitures to the fact that there are large grants of public lands to railroads which should be delared to reference in the sub-Committee on Land Grants and Forfeitures to the fact that there are large grants of public lands to railroads which should be coloured to the Brank Fonce bill. The chairman called the attention of the Sub-Committee on Land Grants and Forfeitures to the fact that there are large grants of public lands to railroads which should be declared to reference. He said be hoped to hear from the sub-committee on this subject at the next meeting.

By avote

By a vote of 7 to 6 in the House Committee on Elections by a vote of 7 to 6 in the House Committee on Elections this morning a resolution on the Lee-Riemardson (South Carolina) care was adopted: I hat Samuel Lee have leave to withdraw sits papers, and that this case be dismissed without prejudice. The cook-Cutts (Iowa) case will be heard before the first sub-committee on Saturday.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia held a meeting to day, but took no action upon the nomination of Mr. Olmstead.

ARMY OFFICERS REBUKED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The Senate Military mmittee, through Mr. Cockrell, in its report upon th Senate bill to fix the date of entry into the military ser vice and to correct the record of officers of a certain class, deprecates contention among officers of the army in regard to seniority in the following words:

class, deprecates contention among officers of the army in regard to seniority in the following words:

Your committee do not believe that it is within the reseauable power of Congress—in fact, life is too short—to undertake to review immutely and reconsider and remedy anew all the seeming or imagined arievances of every officer now in the regular army in regard to dates of entry into service and relative rank, e.e., after the lapse of seventeen years from the close of the late war, and the dispanding of the large number of officers in the voinateer service and the reorganization and reduction of the regular army.

The present dates of entry into service and relative rank of all the officers now in the service have been known and accepted and acted upon for years, They have been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate and have accepted. There must be an end to legislation upon these questions, or confusion worse than confounded, strifes and contentions will exist and increase with every act of legislation. The time of Congress and the valuable time of the officers of the army can be more profitably and pleasantly employed than in overhanding and attempting to correct or classing existing status. Let peace prevail in the army as in civil life. Your committee recommend that the bill and the whole subject matter therein referred to be indefinitely postposed.

PROTECTION FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS. Washington, Jan. 11.-The Secretary of the Preasury has received a telegram from Captain L. N. Stodder, of the Revenue Marine Service, commanding the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, dated at Victoria, B. C., January 10, via. Port Townsend, W. T., saying that the Prime Minister of British Celumbia has asked assistance at Fort Simpson on account of Indian troubles. No British naval vessel is in those waters. Secretary Folger sent an answer to-day as follows:

sent an answer to-day as follows:

Revenue ateamer Wolcott permitted to be present at
Fort Singpson and prevent violence, but no force authorized unless to repel attacks imminent against whice—

then only on written request of British Columbia authorities.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS.

Washington, Jan. 11 .- In the Star Route trial to-day Mr. Johnson, of Canab, Utah, who prepared one of the petitions for increased service on the route under consideration, testified that it had been altered after he wrote and signed it so as to read " seven tripe in the indictment—No. 38,140, Trinidad to Madison, Col-was bext taken up and the official papers proved Somnel DeBusse, a former postmaster at Raton, a sta-tion on the route, was next placed upon the stand Without concluding his testimony, the court ad-The Grand Jury has begun an investigation into the

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1883. At a meeting of the Light-House Board this afternoon t was arranged that the election of a chairman should be seld on Thursday next.

The President sent the nomination, to the Senate to day of Everett B. Sanders, of Wisconsin, to be received of public moneys at Wansau, Wis.

An unusual spectacle will be witnessed here to-morrow the weather permitting, in a sleighing carnival on Penn sylvania avenue, between the Capitoi and Treasury. The Controller of the Currency has authorized the

Farmers' National Bank, of West chester, Penn., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000. Secretary Folger to-day appointed Charles E. Parker superintendent of the construction of the Custom-House and Post Office at Boston, vice Thomas Brown, de-

There were 105 clerks discharged from the Census office to-day. It is understood that these clerks will be taken back if Congress makes the appropriation that

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has de elded that minors and married women are not entitled to enter timber lands in California, Oregon, Nevada and Was..ngton Territory under the Act of 1878, providing for the entry of timber lands in that section. The Court of Claims was engaged to-day in hea

the case of Henry Muson, United States Navy (retired) which involves the question of the right of retired officer, of the navy to be placed on the same footing as regardlengevity pay and allowances as retired officers of the army.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

Washington, Jan. 11 .- Leave of absence from November 20, 1882, to April 15, 1883, has been granted Pirst Lieutenant Charles E. Hargons, 5th Inantry, in extension of the leave of absence on account of sickness granted him Getaber 25, 1882.

Lieutenant Philip P. Powell, 9th Cavalry, November 23. 1882, nas been further extended one mouth. On the mutual application of the officers concerned

the following transfers in the 5th Artillery have bee made: Captain Henry F. Brewerton, from Battery C to Battery K; Captain Charles Morris, from Battery K to

Hoards of engineer officers have been constituted as follows to meet in New-York City and in San Francisco, Cal., respectively, for the eramination of certain officers of the corps of Engineers with a view to their promotion when legally entitled theret.; Detail for the Board to meet in New-York City-Colonic John Newion, Lieutenant-Colonel General Legal of the Engineer of First Lieutenant Cyrus B. comstock, for the examination of First Lieutenant rice Bergiano, and First Lieutenant Francis V. G. een. Detail for the Board to mget in San Francisco, Cal.—Detail for the Board to mget in San Francisco, Cal.—Detail for the Board to mget in San Francisco, Cal.—Detail for the Board to mget in San Francisco, Cal.—Detail for the Engineer Lieutenant Philip M. Price.

A general court-marthal neld at the Navy Yard, Pertamouth, N. H., convicted Chief Engineer Edwin Weils on the charge of "assanting an emisted man in the

effect.
Cusplain Frank B. Rose has been ornered to the training sinp Jamestown on the 16th instant. Passed Assistant Engineer Samuti Grang, to the Navy Yard, Boston, Assistant Lingtheer Google E. Burd, to the Navy Yard, 1998, on, for any in the Steam Engineering Department. Ensign L. W. Pepmeyer has been detached from the training ship Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

THE SENATE CONTEST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Jan. 11 .- The Republican Senatorial Conference, held at the State House to-day, indicates in the opinion of some that the contest will be a long and very earnest one. Senator Hoar's friends, and those of Governor Long, are very sincere in their devotion to their leaders, and a decisive vote is not likely at an carly a a.c., unless, as is now considered improbable senator Hoar should develop more strong h than is gen senator floar anomal develop more strong in them is gen-erally conceded to him. Ex-Governor Long's strength among men is his genial magnetic manner. He uncon-sciously makes many and firm friends, while Sen-ator Hoar's following is largely composed of those who recognize his ability and experience and forget his unfortunate temper and manner.

The conference ended without taking a formal vote. although one was suggested by one or two members, which shows that neither party felt over-confident of its strength. An intimate friend of Governor Butler says that the Governor does not countenance the efforce made by a few of his indiscreet and il-advised friends to put him forward as a senatorial candidate. Doubt-less he would not refuse a nomination, but he is shrewd enough to perceive that he has but lattle prospect of success. In regard to the meeting by Butler's friends reported in The Teirbune this morning, a gentleman who is heartified with the Young Republican and Civil Service movement said to day: "This is a scheme for making Mr. Crapo the successor of Mr. Hear. Governor harder would like a second year's term to give him prestige in the contest for the Democratic Presidential nontination. He knows that it is the intention of the Republican leaders to make sir. Crapo the candidate for Governor next fail, and he fears him more than any other Republican, so he has contrived to be the candidate of his party for the Senators by, in order to turn his vote of 100 or more over to Mr. Crapo in case that gentlemen gets some yorty votes. By getting Mr. Crapo out of the way act will kind two birds with one stone. He will have panished the Hoar family and made his path straight for a second term as Governor."

"But will not the Governor swing his forces over to Mr. Long, if that sintennan nests forty or more vetes?"

"Yes, of course he will. The Democratia have got to work quilesty when the balloting comes. Should Long he the next strongest to Hoar on the Republican side, you will see, the moment his strength foots up a total which with the Democratic vote will elect him, that the Butler forces will go to him with a resi." success. In regard to the meeting by Butler's friends

to him with a rush."
"Are you a rah that this plot may be carried out?"
"Yes, I think it is a serious danger. Mr. Boutwell
will have ten or more votes to dispose of. He is a very
surewd polithetar and he has an axe to grind in tha
fight—an old grunge to pay off. He must defeat Hour
in order to pay aim off for contesting his seat six years

"Why has not Mr. floar allowed his friends to organ-ize for him more publicly t"
"Because he is too proud to seek a reelection."

WHAT GOVERNOR BUTLER SAYS.

Bosron, Jan. 11 .- Governor Butler was inerviewed to-day in regard to the report that a conternce of Democrats and Butler Republicans had been seld at his office at which it was decided to put him in

A SEVERE DROUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Jan. 11 .- The drouth in New-

England is much more severe than the public generally would suppose, and has caused a good deal of suffering in some places, while the pecuniary loss can be counted by thousands. The Journal will to-morrow publish several columns of correspondence from special agents in Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, giving careful statements and estimates of the losses. Many wells springs and streams which have never before been dry, have for weeks been useless. Maine has suffered much The milis along the Kennebec, however, have suffered less than in other places in the State, but the whole renoscot region has for moults been suffering much inconvenience and loss from lack of water. The loss in some sections of New-Hampshire has been very heavy. A resident of Manchester states that the water at the present time is much lower than he has ever known it. The agent of the Ameskeag Company, which employs about 5,500 operatives, says that at the present time about 1,000 operatives are unemployed. The Manchester mills and print works, the Stark Mills, the Langdon Mills, and other corporations, have also suffered much.

ARRESTED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 11 .- William Brush, who is suspected of the murder of his wife, at Stratford, about two weeks ago, was found in New-York ast night and brought to this city this afternoon by Detective Weeks, of Pinkerton's force. He emphatically enies any knowledge of the murder; he had not even heard of it until arrested. He claims to have had no notive for committing the crime, and says that he has not seen his wife since last spring, and has not been in ridgeport in six months. He asserts that he has been employed at a boarding-house on West Thirty-first-st., between Eighth and Ninth-aves., New-York City. Delia Glibert, he says, is of a very jealous disposition, and when angry she would not hesitate to commit an act of violence. Brish will be heid until it can be proved beyond doubt that he is innocent of the crime. The police here still hold to the theory that Delia Gilbert is the guilty person. She is still confined to the house by sickness.

Unconscious Repartee.—Uncle Dick (an eminent R. A.)—" Well, Johnny, and what are you going to be !" Johnny.—"I shall be a judge, like papa !" "Uncle Dick.—"Ab, but you haven't breins enough, my boy !' Johnny.—"Oh, then I'll be an artist, like you."—[Punch'

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS. AN ADDRESS BY CHANCELLOR PIERSON-THE GEORGE CLINTON HISTORICAL PAPERS-THE

OFFICERS REFLECTED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) ALBANY, Jan. 11.-Light streamed out of the great windows of the Senate Chamber of the new Capitol to-night. Within the room the Board of Regents were holding their annual meeting. Henry R. Pierson, Chaucellor of the University, presided. There were present of the Regents, George W. Chuton, vice-chancellor; Elias W. Leavenworth, George William Curtis, ex-Senator Francis Kernan, Martin I. Townsend, the Rev. Dr. Anson J. Upson, William L. Bostwick, Charles E. Fitch, the Rev. Orris H. Warren Whitelew Reid, Henry E. Turner and St.

Clair McKelway.

The only ex-officio member present was Neil Gilmour, the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Chancellor Pierson, in a brief a ldress, reviewed the work of the Board during the year. Under the care of the Board, he said, the efficiency of the schools of the State had been much increased. The endowments of the schools and colleges under the Board's supervision were also larger. These en-downents now amounted to \$20,000,000. Nearly 10,000 students passed the Regents' examinations. The Court of Appeals last year had adopted a rule that law students must pass the Regents' examinations or obtain a college ploma. Mr. Pierson closed his address suggesting that the Legislature be asked to increase the appropriation for the State Library, now only

Upon motion of Regent Kernan the officers for 1882 were reelected. Chancellor Pierson expressed his thanks.

Regent Reid presented a memorial asking that certain changes be made in the qualifications of the trustees of the University of the City of New-York. The memorial was referred to the appropriate com mittee Vice-Chancellor Clinton followed with an inter-

esting report concerning his indexing of the George Clinton Historical Papers. Mr. Clinton is a venerable man, as his waite bair and wrinkled face plainly reveal, but he is still strong. He stood sturdily erect while reading his paper, and every word that he spoke could be plainly heard in the large hall. The papers, he said, were of a miscellaneous nature. and deast with a variety of subjects, but all graph ically revealed the spirit of the American people during the War of the Revolution. There were two ancient Dutch documents, a Spanish letter and two or three French letters. Professor Pearson, o. documents. The suff-rings of the people of New York during Burgovne's jay is on, during the raids of the British along the Hudson and during the battles about New-York City, were clearly shown in the papers. Many incidents were given throwing light upon the character of the conspicuous actors in the war Some of the papers were the private and professional papers of George Clinton. They are valuable as showing Revolutionary prices of goods, the habits and customs of the people, and the business methods of the times. There was also George Chinton's correspondence describing incidents and achievements of the war, the policy of government, the defence of the High an is, the embargo of grain and cattle for the Continental Army, the banish ment of enemies of the State, the punishment of illicit intercourse with the enemy, the repression of crime, the expedients adopted to meet the requisitions of the Federal Congress and the efforts toward union with other States. There was also correspondence of George Clinton with Genet and with James Monroe during the arriv days of the French Revolution. The papers showed that George Clinton and his associates at all times upheld the right of the people to govern. There were gaps in the correspondence, but it was substantially complete. Many more such documents were undoubtedly hidden away in the State which their owners would do well to send to the library for preservation. Very important State papers from the beginning of George Clinton's administration to John Jay's were also scattered in various State offices in Albany. They should be collected. One painful revelation of the papers was that, while there was adming the Revolutionary war, a ter independence was admined the hope of the termination of the committee that and hate arose among them which made earlier politics in America ferocious. George William Curris said that, as chairman of the committee having the duty of reporting concepting a celebration of the committee corrections. requisitions of the Federal Congress and the ica ferocious. George William Curius said that, as chairman of the committee having the duty of reporting concerning a celebration of the centenary of the Boari of Regents, he would recommend that the centenary be comme norated by a historical discourse. This discourse, in his opinion, had better be delivered during the convocation of the University. Mr. Curius sum he thought that his oratics would find that the oratic properties of the Convocation of the University. to Alexander Hamilton, concerning whom Regent Depew had recently made so eloquent an adoress. From the time of George, lutton the rolls of the Board of Regents had berne the names of some of From the time of George Inton the rolls of the loand of Regents had beene the names of some of the most emment men in the State. The education of the highest mtelligence had always been the aim of the State. Party fires were eximpuished when this subject was considered. The Board, as the bead of the educational system of the State, had been given a stately dignity. Its members were elected with the same dignined forms used in electing a United States. See a co., in a great joint convention the Senate. Senator. In a great joint convention the Senate and Ass mily elected the Regent. Such a ceremony had taken blace the day before. Such a ceremony had taken blace the day before. Mr. Curtis then spoke in a very kindly and complim mary manner of the election of Regent McKe way who subsequently expressed his thanks. Mr. Curtis, in closing his speech, moved that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Secretary should make the necessary areas of the contraction. chancehor and secessive should make the necessary arrangements for a discourse on the centenary of the Board. Upon motion of Regent McKeiway the name of Mr. Curits was added to the list of the committee. The motion of Mr. Curits was then adopted. The Board then adjourned until to-mer-

IN FAVOR OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. ZEALOUS DEMOCRATIC SENATORS ENTRAPPED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

SPON THE DESCRIPTION CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE Albany, Jan. 11 .- The Democratic Senators attempted to-day to pass a resolution assuring Governor Cleveland that his appointments to office will be premptly confirmed, but were entrapped by the Republican Senators into passing another resolution pledging all Senators not to remove the Republican Clerk of the Senate and subordinate Republican clerks. This diversion of a worthy attempt to flatter a Democratic Governor into a promise to retain Republican officials was caused by the wicked acts of Senator Pitts, the Republican leader.

Senator Covert last week introduced a resolution declaring that one of the essential features of Civil Service Reform was that fit men should be appointed to office, and pledging the Senate to upgold Civil Service Reform by promptly confirming all men fit for office that Governor Cleveland may nominate. Senator Pitts prepared an amendmen to the resolution greatly enlarging its scope. He made it include office-holders as well as office-seekers and inserted the provision that office-holders should not be removed in the middle of their term "except for cause." This would of course include Clerk Vrooman, the Republican Clerk of the Senate, whose removal in the middle of his term is planned by a majority of the Democratic Senators Mr. Pitts also unscrupulously interlarded his amendment with extracts from Governor Cleveland's message in which that official declared his earnest support of all Civil Service Reform ideas.

When Senator Covert called up his resolution to day Senator Pitts at once sprung his amendment. Naturally indignant at this wanton attack Senator Covert bitterly awailed the amendment. To every one's amazement he then said that ne believed that to the victors belong the spoils," that to men "who in seasons of darkness and despair clung to the Democratic party "should now be given om-ces. "The rewards of victory should come to the men who won tie fight last fall," he said. This men who won the fight last fall," he said. This plain intimation that the Republican clerks ought to be turned out of office caused a sensation. Senator Pitts said that he did not understand Civil Service Reform in this sense. He thought that Civil Service Reform meant the retention of good officers as well as the installation in office of men better than some of the present office-holders. The people, he thought, were far ahead of the politiciaus in this respect. To the victors did not belong the spoils. Offices were established for the general welfare and not to aid a particular party. Subordinate officers of the Government at least ought to be chosen on grounds of fitness alone.

alone.
Senator McCarthy criticised Governor Cleveland for removing Pardon Clerk Miggael, declaring that this removal was not in accord with Ciwil Service Reform ideas. In the course of his remarks Senator McCarthy said: "Because

Governor Cleveland had his pride a little piqued when as a private citizen, as a lawyer, he came here to get a prisoner's sentence commuted—this was no reason why he should have removed Mr. Migrael. Perhaps Mr. Miggael was not quite as pointe as he onght to have been. The Governor certainly had the power to remove him, but the interests of the people or the State required his retention. If he removed Mr. Miggael as a mere question of etiquette it was a very foolish thing to do." After some further debate Senator Pitts's amendment was adopted by a vote of 16 to 14. Senators Titus, Grady and Boyd, of the Democratic majority, voted with the Republican Senators. The original resolution as amended was then passed by a vote of 28

with the Republican Senators. The original resointion as amended was then cased by a vote of 28
to 1. Senator Covert was so vexed by his defeat
that he refused to vote.

Assemblyman House submitted a resolution for
the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the building of a railroad station by the elevated railroads of New-York in the Battery Park,
Messrs. Campbell and Spinola at once objected to
its consideration, and the resolution went over one
day under the Assembly rules.

THE CONVICT LABOR SYSTEM ATTACKED PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 11 .- The State prisons required a yearly expenditure of half a million dollars by the State for their support scarcely ten years ago. This year they paid their own bills and put several thousand dollars in the State Treasury. This amazing change in their condition has been caused by the contract labor system. The convicts

than an attempt is made to destroy is. Perhaps the tax-payers of the State will permit this to be done and perhaps they will not. Bills have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature by me bers of the Democratic majority intended first to

have paid their own way by their labor, which was

cripple and then to destroy the convict labor system. To-day there were several bills of this character. Senstor browning had one forbidding the making of any more contracts for the labor of the

convicts and directing the Superintendent of Prisons, as fast as the present contracts expire, to employ the convicts in making articles which are ordinarily imported from foreign countries. Assemblyman Donahue had a bill of similar character.

Assemblyman M. C. Murphy presented several newspapers containing articles charging that convicts have been ill treated in Sing Sing Prison. He followed this action by moving that the State Prison Committee should investigate these charges. An objection was made, and the consideration of the motion was the refore posiponen till to-morrow. Assemblyman Keyes then caused up his resolution directing the superintendent of Prisons to make a detailed report on an seomtracts for the labor of the control of the present system suggested that the last United States collishs be carefully examined, intuing that it would show that convicts manufacture only an infinitesimal portion of the shoes and stoves made in the United States, and that therefore their altered competition with tree labores as oath but to present extends the resolution of the charge of the present extends the control of the present states.

THE STATE ENGINEER ON THE CANALS. ALBANY, Jan. 11 .- The report of Silas Seya recrospect of the growth of the the capuls for the last twenty-ave years, and gives a table which shows that the tourname on the old cannus stendily increased from 1,171,296 in 1837, to 5,598,785 in 1802; and that the tolls increased, during the same period of twenty-five years, from \$1,292.623 to \$5,198.943; also, that the tollnage on the entarged cannis has not materially increased tween 5,557,692 m 1863, and 5,468,311 in 1882, the average being 5,509,743; and that the tolls, during the same per of of twenty years, have raptuly diminished In regard to the solution of the canal problem the En-

The Eric Canalean never becomeself-sustaining and at the same time compose suc satuly with rival lines of raliway and other through cammels of communication for the great back of the carrying trade between the great West and the Allante so.-board.

Inasmood as the annual townspe of the canals has not been materially increased since the completion of the present enlargement, there appears to be no encouragement for advocating a intrincreasing ment, at the enormous expense which it would entail upon the State; unless it be to and one foo, to the depth of the water, on the invels between the home, which would uncountedly be of great advantage to madgation.

In order to results, to the fullest extent, the benefits that are expected to result it materies canals, to be legislature allows promptly provide the means required for placing the camals in such perfect repair, and also for making such improvements in the prism and estuctives, together with such meressed familiates for organing an adequate supply of water, as with make the causis at all times during the senson of mayigation to be safely wired up to their full capacity, and an danger of detentions from breakages, blookades and other causes be effect anyly avoided. capacity, and all danger of detentions from blockades and other causes be effectually avo-

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY I. HUBBARD.

Mrs. Mary I. Hubbart, who died on Tuesday at her home in Montelar, N. J., was for many years engaged in charitsole work in this city. Her maiden name was Miss Treadwell. Born in Salem, Mass., in 1812, she prepared herself to be a missionary in India, but till health prevented her going abroad in that cancelly. Reading of the great need of missionary work. in New York sue came nere whom a young haly, and with a few associates began a work among the children and friendiess girls. The young women were frowned upon by the ciery; and denounced by the religious press, but satisfied that they were right, they continued thou layer, which resulted in the organization of the American Feature for the francies in the accept and from for the francies to have turned by the American for the francies to have turned by the American for the francies to have turned by the American for the francies to have turned by the American for the francies for the f

JOHA SNIFFEN. John Sniffen, president of the Long Island Bank, die on Wesine day at als nome, No. 300 Washing-ton-ave., Brooklyn. He was 63 years of age, and left a

THOMAS BROWN.

Boston, Jan. 11 .- l'homas Brown, assistant supervising are muce: of the Boston Post Office, died this norming of Bright's disease. He was fifty-eight years oid. He was a native of St. John, Newfoundland, but

RAILROAD NEWS.

J. W. Wexel, senior partner of the firm of Wexel & Degress, started for Mexico yesterday by way of St. Louis and Galvesion. He will have charge in nexico of the Mexican Oriental Raliroad, waich is being bailt, under the Gould-Degress concession, be tween Laredo and the City of Mexico. He succeeds in this position his late partner, Major Degress, who recently died at toe Mexican Capital.

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the

New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, esterday, the following officers were elected: Hora-Porter, president; Theodore Houston, vice-president; F. E. Worcester, treasurer, and John t. Nesbit, secretary. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.-The old rumor of the Lehigh Valliey Rairoad passing into the control of the Pennayl-vania Rairoad was a arted again to day. At the Pennsyivanta Ralroad office entire ignorance was professed oncerning any negotiations with such an end in view. The story was pronounced absurd. President Harts-horne, of the L-laga Valley road said tout there was no truth in the report. In reference to his resignation as president of the company, he said there was no signifi-

BOSTON, Jan. 11.-Marquette, Houghton and Otonago Railroad stock advanced \$5 per share to-day. This is due to the action of the directors this morning in declar-ing a 4 per cent casa dividend, besides which the holder of firty shares is to have the privilege of subscribing for a \$1,000 6 per cent bond with five shares of the stock

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11 .- At the annual meeting of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company to-day the following directors were elected: Charles S. Turnor, Stephen Salisbury, F. H. Kinnicutt, F. H. Dewey, J. Edwin Smith and E. B. Stoduard, Charles Holman, and H. N. Eigelow.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 11.-The Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad Company held its annual election at Smyrna yesterday and elected a Board of Directors with the following organization: president, John F. Bingham: secretary, Robert W. De Forest; treasurer, H. C. Douglas; attorney, John R. Nicholson; engineer, L. D. Bruyn.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.-The income of the Lehigh Valley Ranroad has been larger than ever before, being a trifle over \$10,500,000. The expenses have been larger, owing to the uquesaal amount of work done on the line and extensive improvements at Perth Amboy, so that the net income will be about \$300,000 less than last year, or accut \$5,400,000.

THE DEFAULTING STATE TREASURER.

New-Orleans, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., to 2he Picapune says: Marshal Goding arranged matters and proceeded with Treasurer Polk to Tennessee to-day, not holding him at Austin, as it was supposed he would.

THE WRECKED JERSEY BANKS!

GARRET S. BOICE LOCKED UP.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS-A DEFENCE OF THE EMBEZZLING PRESIDENT AND CASHIER. Garret S. Boice, the defaulting president of the City Bank and treasurer of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City, is now occupying a cell in Po-lice Headquarters. He was allowed to remain as his home on Wednesday night in charge of a po man, and yesterday morning Chief Murphy, Capndson and City Physician Van San drove to the house in a coach. Boice was still suffering from nervous prostration, but the physician decided that it would be perfectly safe to take him

After some brandy had been administered to him as a stimulant, he was placed in the coach and driven to Police Headquarters. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter who met him in the he felt weak, and that not being a drinking man, the brandy had affected his head. He declined to make any statement about the affairs of either of the banks and acted as if he were in a half-dazed condition. Without any delay the prisoner was arraigned before Police Justice Stilling, who read the complaint to him and quoted the sections of the law under which the charge of embezzlement was made. When asked it he had anything to say Boice merely answered that he waived examina tion and would give bail, his brother being then engaged in looking for a bondsman. Justice Stilsing said that the bail would be not less than \$10,000, and the prisoner was conducted to the detention room, where he was allowed to remain pending the

arrival of his brother. When the latter subsequently appeared he was accompanied by Charles H. Winfield, a lawyer, and the three held a prolonged discussion. By advice of his counsel Boice withdrew his waiver of an examination, and asked that it should be set down for an early day. Justice Stilsing fixed the examination for this morning at 10 o'clock, and announced that the bail must be an amount equal to the sum alleged to have been embezzled. Having no hope of securing so large a sum, Boice so stated to the Court, and he was locked up in a cell.

In answer to the application made to Chancellor Runyon on Wednesday for the appointment of a receiver for the City Bank, Washington B. Williams was chosen, and took possession of the institution yesterday. Mr. Williams is the reeciver of several defunct banking institutions, including the Mechanics and Laborers' Savings and the Union Banks, of Jersey City, and the Homestead Institution for Savings, of Hoboken. In the absence of all the officers of the City Bank, it was 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the safe could be opened. It was found to contain \$1,200 in cash, which on examination of the cash book was found to be precisely the amount of Tuesday's deposits. I his showed that the receipts of the last day of the bank's existence were not tampered with. No information was obtained as to the securities. When Chancellor Runyon made the order appointing Mr. Williams receiver, he said that the case was urgent because there was nobody to take care of the bank, but if any of the directors desired to appear before him yesterday, he would entertain any motion that might be made. Some of the rentlener whose names have been mentioned as directers of the bank, deny that they are, and either say that they never consented to act in that capacity or that they resigned years ago. Boice insists that hese gentlemen are directors, and that they were chosen at each recurring annual election by votes cast by him, acting as proxy for them. He also says that the directors have not held a meeting for several years, because he has never been able to get a quorum together. He came to the conclusion some years ago that the bank was not paying, and he endeavored to persuade the directors to come together and wind it up, or else to subscribe enough to keep it on its feet. They were indifferent about the matter, and the concern kept gradually falling bebind, eating itself up, as it were, until there was nothing left. In his desperation, he transferred securities from one bank to another to protect both, as their interests were identical, but it was of no avail. He knows that he had no legal right to do this, and he realizes now that he must probably pay the pen-

Shaw's extravagant habits were well-known. He lived in a luxurious style in Orange, N. J., and kept several fast norses.

Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, one of whose numerous offices is that of Commissioner of Banking and insurance, made a partial examination vesterday of the atlaif of the Savings Bank. He found them in such a condition that he concluded that the best thing to do would be to wind up its business. When a savings bank in New-Jersey is found to be insolvent, the Chancellor may, if he encoses, appoint one or more of the trustees to wind up its affairs. Mr. Kelsey is of the opinion that none of the trustees of this bank is competent for this work, and has therefore determined to make application to-day through the Attorney-General to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The directors are opposed to taking this course, as they are of the opinion that they can puil the bank through its difficulties and pay the depositors in find. It was allezed vesterialy that the \$24,500 in bonds taken by Boice from the sate of the Savings Bank on Tuesday had been turned over to E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank, as part security for the City Bank's overdrafts on that institution. These overdrafts amounted to \$50,000.

Legal steps were begun yesterday by H. M. T. Beekman, attorney for the Savings Bank, to recover the bonds by means of a replevius suit, and the papers were placed in the backs of Sheriff Cronan. Before taking action, however, it was decided that a committee or the directors of the Savings Bank should wait on Mr. Young and make a demand for the termination of the bonds. The committee of the directors of the Savings Bank should wait on Mr. Young and make a demand for the termination. chould wait on Mr. Young and make a demand for the return of the bonds. The committee subsequently re-orted that Mr. Young stated that he desired to consult the directors of the First National Bank before giving any answer. Subsequently Mr. Young was called upon by a reporter in relation to the matter, and he said that he had no knowledge of any such bonds being in the possession of his bank, but if they were, and any demand were made for them or any such insituted for their recovery, the action of the officers of the bank would be governed entirely by the advice of comusel.

There was no excitement around the banks during

There was no excitement around the banks during the day. The following notice was posted on the door of the Savings Bank: "The action of Mr. Boice, the treasurer, having embarrassed this bank temporarily, it has been deemed expedient to close for a tew days."

It was stated that the city would lose the \$12,000 deposited in the city Bank by Treasurer O'Suffivan, of the Board of Education, because his bonds had not been fi.ed. They were filed yester any, and the question of the responsibility of his bondshaen will have to be decided by the courts. A teacher in one of the public schools is in a very distressed frame of mind. Desiring to accumulate a sum of money for the purpose of procuring a trousseau for her approaching wedding, she had been saving up her satary checks since last September. She had saved about \$200. She can now obtain neitner her money nor her wedding outfit.

Much indignation is feit by the depositors in the City Bank that the institution should have continued business and received deposits up to 3 o'clock on Theaday afternoon, after it was known to the

City Bank that the institution should have continued business and received deposits up to 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, after it was known to the officers that it was a wreck. One man, a carriage-builder, deposited a considerable sum of money just before the closing hour. Another one, the treasurer of the Ever Faithful Council, Lexion of Honor, made a deposit of \$720 for the society about twenty minutes before 3. Several benevolent and mutual insurance ofganizations kept their accounts in the bank. Heary Wilson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has its entire relief fund, amounting to \$588, on deposit there.

Sympathy is expressed for Mr. Boice in

there.

Sympathy is expressed for Mr. Boice in some quarters. A gentleman closely connected with him said yesterday that he was the victim of unfortunate circumstances and of a too casy-going disposition. When he discovered Cashier Shaw's deficiency, he endeavored to make it up. He had never even drawn his salary of \$2,000 a year, because he thought that the bank could not afford to pay it. Other officials and directors of the bank overdrew their accounts frequently, said boice's friend, and thus holp to cripple the concern. "There is a check," he continued. "for \$1,600 in the bank now belonging to Henry Wood, one of the men who made the complaint against Boice. Boice has been carrying it along for some time to accomodate him. Boice did all that he could to save the banks, and he would have succeeded if he had received the assistance which was promised to him. Mr. Young agreed to let him have all the money he wanted to tide over the difficulty, if Mr. Trapagen, Mr. Gardner and other directors of the banks would agree to become responsible. They refused, and the reash came. Boice is just 28 honest 28 any of the rost of them."